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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE 1869 EDITION.

(From the Shanghai Recorder.)

We have been placed in possession of a copy of the "Chronicle and Directory for China, Japan and the Philippines," published at the office of the *Daily Press*, Hongkong. This work is already so well known that it is hardly necessary to expatiate upon its merits. It no doubt contains, as is claimed for it, more information concerning this then is contained in any other one volume. In addition to the ordinary Directory for Hongkong, Shanghai the other Treaty ports, Japan, and the Philippines, it contains the various Treaties with China, the Order in Council and Rules of the Supreme Court, the Treaties and the revised Tariff are all included, and Dispatches are given for Yeddo, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Hakodate, and even for Osaka and Hiogo. The Yokohama Directory is very fairly correct, and those for Nagasaki and Hakodate have only deficiencies caused by residents neglecting to fill the returns paper. The volume is well got up in every respect—printer, ruler, and bookbinder all deserving praise.

From the Alta California

The extention of American and European trade into the regions of China and Japan has called for the publication of some work which should be at once a compendium of political and commercial information concerning these countries, as well as a directory of the principal business houses of the chief cities. Such a want has been supplied by the Hongkong *Daily Press*. We have received a copy of "The Chronicle and Directory for China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, etc." published in London and Hongkong, for 1869. The work contains over five hundred closely-printed pages, and is full of desirable information and data relating to the countries referred to. Chinese and Japanese calendars, money table, commercial customs, treaties with foreign nations, methods of dividing time, rules of trade, etc., etc., may all be found here. Also, some valuable historical articles, statements of statistics of trade, commerce, revenue, populations, tables of distances, and, in fact, everything that can possibly be collated for publication in a work of such a plan and scope as this. The editor has shown great industry in compiling the book, and has succeeded admirably in his labours. A large number of San Francisco advertisements appear in the advertising pages of the work.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Thursday morning at 10.30, and the last mail papers left the office at 10.36.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 28TH, 1870.

THE letter from Mr. HENRY CALDWELL, explanatory of his impressions with respect to the origin of the statement that the prisoners condemned in respect to the Sowkwan murder had confessed to being of the party, who attacked the village, and the letter from Mr. ROZARIO, the Portuguese gentleman, who acts as interpreter in the Supreme Court, giving his recollection of what the prisoners said when sentence was passed upon them, were inserted, as was considered only due, without delay, in yesterday's paper. The evidence of Mr. ROZARIO might, under ordinary circumstances, to be conclusive; but it is, at the same time, not without the bounds of possibility that his recollection may be at fault; and there is, to the writer's knowledge, against it, the recollection of two impartial gentlemen who were present in court, to the effect that the impression was conveyed that the men made the above admission. If Mr. ROZARIO's present recollection is correct, there appears to be no doubt that he either mistranslated, or otherwise failed in accurately conveying what fell from the prisoners. But, even assuming that in some very unaccountable manner, an error has been made in respect to what was said in court, the statements that there were good grounds for believing the men had admitted being of the party, which were made in this paper, are well substantiated. The grounds for that opinion are by no means confined to what took place at the Supreme Court. From no less than five different sources, the statement has got abroad, that the men when at the gaol cell, admitted their complicity. One of the gentlemen, who heard it in the Supreme Court, also heard what he understood as the same story at the gaol; it is said that the murderer, who was hanged some time ago, made a similar statement; Mr. CALDWELL, in his letter, asserts that the report originated from Inspector DALY; and, finally, there was a certain turnkey, by name DURKE, who was present in the Supreme Court when the first man was tried for perjury, but from some unaccountable cause, was not called, who has distinctly stated *that he had three times heard the men confess in gaol*, and was willing to make the statement in writing, or give it on oath as evidence. With the exception of the last named piece of testimony, there is, it must be admitted, so far as is known, no absolutely legal testimony on the subject; but still it must be confessed that a report coming from five distinct sources bears with it the appearance of much probability; and, as to the statement of DURKE, it is unimpeachable except upon the supposition made probable by its not being brought forward at the Supreme Court, that it may be negatived by the Chinaman who interpreted. It is, however, to be noticed that this statement was made by DURKE before the Acting Superintendent of Police and the Registrar-General, before the trial for perjury came on. If the interpreter has a different recollection of the matter, it seems very strange that this fact should not have been discovered sooner. But the awkward part of the business, as it at present stands, is this, that this man DURKE, the only European that it was known to the Acting Superintendent of Police and the Registrar-General could clear the matter up by direct testimony, was two or three days ago dismissed from the police, which he had since joined, on the grounds of drunkenness, and it is believed has been allowed to leave the colony. If this is true, it is simply astounding that, under the present circumstances, he should have been permitted to go, and so should have been permitted to throw the evidence, so far as the Government know, on a vitally important public matter, back into that which might or might not be given by interpreters. There is one fact with respect to the various statements that have been made that appears to be conclusive. There are several people, whose remembrance of *what was said by the interpreters* at different times at the gaol, is identical; but, by a very extraordinary coincidence, the interpreters on three or four distinct occasions, all concur in stating that these various recollections are wrong. Now, all these interpreters are Chinamen; all are connected with the same establishment, and all are probably fully conversant with the whole of the proceedings that have been going on. Is it not somewhat strange that a number of Europeans should state that the interpreters, each gave a certain interpretation to certain words uttered by the condemned men at different times, and that the recollections of these Europeans should all agree, while that of the interpreters is in all cases at variance with them? A somewhat amusing story was once told with reference to three cow bells. A small boy came to a chandler's shop with one of these useful ornaments of the bovine race, and on being asked where he got it from, said he picked it up on a common. The explanation was considered satisfactory, and the bell purchased. Next day, the youngster appeared with another cow bell, and gave the same story, with the same result; and, on a third day, he again appeared with a cow bell and the same explanation. The chandler said he might believe the boy had found a bell once on a common; he had his doubts as to having found one twice, but he was perfectly certain he had not found one three days running. In the same way, with respect to this matter, it might very probably happen in one instance that what was said by an interpreter should be wrongly recollected, it is possible, but not probable, it might occur in two, but it is almost incredible that it could have happened in three or more cases. Although, no doubt, taking the English rule, the testimony of the Interpreters is the best legal evidence, it is certainly by no means the best evidence, as a matter of fact, when the Interpreters are Chinese, and are all connected with one establishment, while those who heard them are independant foreigners in no way connected with the police or gaol authorities, or with one another, or in any way personally interested in the case. Is it not more probable that these Europeans, hearing the statements at different times, and through different interpreters, and agreeing in their recollections as to what was said, are correct, than that the Chinese interpreters should have forgotten exactly what took place?

In conclusion, there is one point that certainly calls for notice. If it be true, as Mr. CALDWELL evidently considers he has reason to believe, that the report of this confession originated with Inspector DALY, why is there no investigation made as to what that officer has to say on the subject? If the report originated with him, it would be well that the public should know what reasons he had for setting it on foot; and, in the interests of Justice, an opportunity should be at once taken publicly to examine him in order to ascertain on what grounds he made the assertion.

It appears that the four seamen who were charged yesterday at the Magistracy with stealing flour from the ship *Galatea*, and who described themselves as belonging to the U.S.S. *Monocacy*, only joined the latter vessel three days ago. They were shipped on the certificate of the U.S. Consul, and very shortly after they had joined the ship the yellow card for small vessels was displayed on the main stay. The time, therefore, of their being attached to the man-of-war can be counted by hours only.

The Cutters vacant by the deaths of Lord Derby and Lord Westminster will be bestowed on Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, G.C.B., and the President of the Council, Earl de Grey.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

COURT PAPER FOR FRIDAY, THE 28TH JANUARY, AT 11 A.M., 1870.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Re Leung-tsuk-sing.—Adjourned sitting for last Examination.

Re Ha-hop.—Sitting for last Examination.

IN PROBATE.

In re Took-chon-qua deceased.—Petition for Letters of administration.

In re Nassernjee Dorabjee Mehta, deceased.—Petition for probate.

SUPREME COURT.

26th January, 1870.

BEFORE CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Chun-yun-chung, an adjudicated bankrupt, came up for his last examination.

Mr. Hazeland, on behalf of Lee Iuk-kun, a creditor, who had obtained a judgment against the bankrupt, appeared to oppose, and examined the bankrupt as to his property and estate at his native town in China.

During this examination, the bankrupt so prevaricated, and gave such an unsatisfactory account of his property and circumstances, that the Chief-Justice committed him to gaol under the 125th section of the Bankruptcy Ordinance. The bankrupt was ordered to come up again on Monday next, for further examination.

Mr. Sharp appeared on behalf of the bankrupt.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.

BEFORE JUDGE J. G. WHITE.

Burke, formerly Hindustance interpreter at the Police court, was brought before his Honour yesterday morning, on his own petition, praying to be released from gaol. It appears that about two weeks since a Chinese tailor obtained a judgment against Burke, in this Court, and failing to satisfy the judgment, a precept was issued and he was placed in gaol.

The plaintiff in the original cause, the Chinese tailor was present, and his Honour explained to him that defendant had no funds or property of any description, and as he had not been given the opportunity of leaving the Colony, it would be no object to keep him longer in gaol. It was no object to Plaintiff as he did not care whether he got the money or not, but he would not consent to defendant being released.

His Honor remarked that plaintiff appeared to be merely gratifying his malice, and as defendant had promised to leave the Colony, he would order that he be discharged from custody, a decision which by no means pleased the Chinese tailor.

W. GARDNER *v.* JOHN OLSON.—This was an interpleader, the plaintiff being the owner of certain property valued at $40, which had been seized under a precept from this court, in the case of *Olson v. Richards*, wherein judgment had been given for the plaintiff. The property had been taken from a certain boarding house situated at 272, Queen's Road, which belonged to the plaintiff, Richards having merely been in Gardner's employ, managing the flourishing house business. Judgment for the plaintiff.

KWONG-LIP-WOO, CHUN-SIN-YON.—The first an action to recover $500, claimed as damages and this port, and defendant is master of a junk. The defendant's junk was chartered by the Plaintiffs for six months, under a charter party, a performance of which the cargo of salt had been brought to this colony.

The defence set up was that there were certain portions of the charter money unpaid, and that, sometime in or about December. He had been molested by the servants of the plaintiff, under the terms of the charter party, he had a lein upon the salt.

The plaintiff was examined, and upon his own admission that certain portions of the charter money was yet due, his Honor decided that no right of action could arise for the detention of the cargo until this sum either was paid or tendered.

Mr. Hazeland appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Toller for the defendant.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.
January 27th.

PRESENT.

F. Richards was charged with having perjured himself at the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, on the 25th instant.

The case was one in which John Olsen was plaintiff against the defendant, to recover $200 due on a promissory note, purporting to have been signed by the defendant. The defendant had not sworn that the signature was his own but had stated that if the signature was his, he believed he must have been drunk at the time. He had then been asked whether he had received the $200, and he denied that he had. Being cautioned by the judge what he said he had repeated it, and judgment had gone for the plaintiff, and this prosecution had been ordered.

John Olsen, licensed owner of the National Tavern, said this defendant had come to him several times in July last, asking for a loan of money, as, if he did not obtain one, he would be obliged to give up the bowling house which he kept at the time. On the 16th July, witness lent defendant $200. He went out, bought some stamped paper, and not knowing how to write the form of the note, went to a neighbour and requested him to write it. He then called assistant Steward, who wrote it. He then called another neighbour named Kirchman, to witness the signature of the defendant. They all three went up-stairs, and the defendant signed the note, which Kirchman witnessed. Witness keeps the tavern and boarding house to which witness were and are much inferior to those of the two others on a bench at the head of the stairs keeping watch. The eight were playing dominoes, and there were some cash, cups, tumblers, and a bottle of brandy on the table. Witness inspected the note when pumped out of the window, and knew it was genuine. Defendant then left the tavern from Arsenic in September last examined the young man, and expressed himself satisfied with the progress they had made while under my tuition, the very little encouragement I or my assistant, all I got was a little whiskey out of it." Then witness told him he knew all about it, and had seen it go over the town, which he had not). Donnelly made no remark on hearing this. They then went to another public house, where witness found two more of them, Gregory and Holmes. He called the former on one side, and gave him a dollar, on which he went with him to the bar. There he called Heiman and gave him half a dollar. Witness said, "you fellows have done a very pleasant thing, selling that fungus." They replied, "We did, but it can't be helped now." He then said to Donnelly, "It was Wood, Bain, and Murray that had the greatest hand in it." To which Donnelly replied, that it was not his place to say anything, for every one knew about it. Before leaving the ship, Donnelly had remarked to witness on the fine purity of the fore-hatch, which could be taken off when locked. The fungus was down the fore-hatch.

William Mercer, one of the crew, saw the defendant Bain hand three flour out of the forecastle over the side of the ship. He had seen a Chinaman on board, whom he should recognise if he saw him again.

The case was remanded at this point till the 29th inst., in order, if possible, to apprehend the Chinaman.

KIDNAPPING.

A man and woman, already prisoners in the gaol, were charged with kidnapping a girl, Cheung-wun-hee, six years old, the daughter of Cheung-wun-wai, a farmer from the Heung shan district. The male prisoner was a brother to complainant's wife, and on the occasion of a visit, took the girl, with her father's permission, to a theatrical exhibition going on in the village, and did not appear again, so did the girl. The old man made enquiries in various places, and then came to Hongkong, where he found the man he sought in the gaol. From him, he learnt that the second prisoner also in gaol at present had carried off the youngest child of the prisoner, and then committed their absence from home five times a week. My French colleague's students were not more promising. They were, I think, men more pa rascial than mine. One of them, I know, was the father of one of my students. "Decayed wood," says Confucius, "cannot be carved;" and more unpromising materials for a teacher to operate on than the Eastern lads which formed my junior class, could not be found. Teaching them was almost hopeless; and granting it possible, what practical use could their hardly a rood knowledge subserve to—knowledge which they could only hope to acquire just in time to take it with them to the grave? And it is here we have to look for the causes of the failure of the college; and not to any incompetency on the part of the Professors. The institution had been founded with all the solid as recently from Arsenic with all the solid as Imperial Decree could give. Scholars had been invited from all parts of the Empire to join it. An allowance, which for China seems almost munificent, was offered to them. Ten Taels a month, and a liberal table with quarters, servants, &c., were the inducements to parents' offered to each man. Promises of rapid advancement to a high position brightened the future. And yet, with all this, no better recruits flocked to the newly raised standard of Western learning than the Mouldys, the Shadows, and the Feebles whom I have described. Nor is the reason of this far to seek. If there be one strong feeling among the literary classes of the country, that feeling is dislike—dislike dashed with contempt—to foreigners and foreign ideas. To have relations of any sort with foreigners is a thing to be shunned if; but to be taught by a foreigner is perhaps the deepest degradation possible for a scholar. Shortly after the promulgation of the edict considering the college, the Tsung Li Yamen invited the Han Lin, the highest literary corporation in the Empire, to place themselves in rapport with the new constitution, and send members of their body to study in its halls. The scholars of the Han Lin looked upon the invitation as an insult, and treated it with derision. The ambitheciral sentence, "We learn from foreigners *lonely* them you mean;" was current for a long time in Peking as the motto of their reply. Every one has read the indignant protest of Wo-jen, the Emperor's teacher, against the innovation. It reflects the sentiments of the feeling of the Chinese literary classes on the subject. And they won the day. The College was destroyed in embryo. No respectable Chinese would matriculate in it. No man young enough to have any chance of advancement in any other career would cast in his fortune with that of the College. The few that came were men who had failed in the official career—broken down hacks to whom the stipend offered by the yamen proved dearer than their reputation. Indeed, the reputation of most of them had already been blown upon in consequence of their previous relations with foreigners. Some had been tampered with by missionaries; and some had been teachers in the Legations. They were looked upon by their literary brethren as renegades and traitors to the cause. They felt renegades and traitors to the cause. They felt they were so themselves. One of them, with whom by-the-by I became a little intimate, admitted to me that outside the yamen of the College, I should perhaps have been looked in the yamen) a representated himself as a copyist or clerk. He never acknowledged himself to be a student in the College, such a position being, to use his own expression, "a disreputable." It may well be imagined that such views ill could inspire students with much ardour. On one occasion I remonstrated with one of them, a clerk in some yamen, on the subject of his frequent absence from class, and told him with some emphasis that he would never learn English at that rate. He replied with equal emphasis that it was a matter of absolute indifference to him whether he learnt English or not. If he learned it, well and good; if not, why so much the worse for the English. And this was the spirit which animated the majority. As members of the literary class they were taught to look to the learning of their country, blind believers in Confucius, whose dicta they revered, and they could not forget their age had pronounced "the study of strange learning" to be "injurious indeed!" Nor is it surprising if, with their years of preposses-sions they found the alphabet and spelling somewhat unorganical studies, and it must have been a rough fall for most of them from the sublimities of Confucius and Mencius to the platitudes of the Reading Made Easy. Some did, however, make very creditable attempt to master the difficulties they met with, stimulated more, as I believe, by the fear of losing the snug berth in which they found themselves, than by any genuine ardour for the study they were engaged in. That the men possessed the requisite ability was evident from the first. The relentive powers of some were impaired by years, but with this qualification, the capacities of all, and the industry of the few who worked, excited my unqualified admiration; and if, with my limited experience I may be permitted to express a judgment on the point, I am inclined to regard the Chinese, though inferior in initiative, and in the possession of the motheurs and other emotions, are, in the sphere of abstract intellect, quite on a level with the Arsenic races. There is perhaps none of our Arts and Sciences which they could not master, and none in which we might not hope for improved processes or appliances, from a people so ingenious, and possessing such admirable patience and industry as the Chinese. It excites our regret to think that the vast treasures locked up in the soil of this country should remain unexplored and unused; but it is even still more melancholy to think of the splendid mental gifts of the people lying dormant for want of cultivation, or wasted on the expansion of barren thesis, or the subtleties of a childish Metaphysic.

RECRUITS FOR THE NAVY.

The last statistical Report on the Health of the Navy contains a paper written by Dr. C. K. Ord, staff surgeon, giving in detail the results of the examinations of nearly 6,000 boys in the *Vigilant*, flagship, at Woolwich. This ship is mainly supplied with candidates from the London district, and it appears that out of the total 5,567 boys who presented themselves during two years, 4,410 were disallowed as ineligible for the service, and the remaining 1,157 eventually entered the navy. Of the number rejected, 367 were under and 636 over the prescribed age, 674 were under standard of height and 832 under standard of chest, 494 were unable to read and 763 to write, 61 had obviously defective sight, 1 had been committed by a magistrate, 3 had been in reformatories, 19 were absent from medical examination, 745 were medically unfit, and 446 did not return with the necessary documents. The age of recruits is limited from 14½ to 16 years, and any candidate beyond these limits is dismissed without further inquiry. The minimum for stature and chest measurements were, for boys between 14½ and 15, 4ft. 8in. and 27½in. respectively, and for boys between 15 and 16, 4ft. 10in. and 29in. These statistics show that, as regards London and its immediate neighbourhood, 792 candidates out of 1,000 were rejected, so that no fewer than five candidates were required to supply a single recruit.

The *Athenæum* states that the Department of Prints, British Museum, has lately received a large and handsome volume, containing many hundreds of impressions of the engravings with which it is the custom to illustrate bank notes in the United States.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

The suit brought in the Divorce Court by Mrs. Kelly against her husband, the Rev. Mr. Kelly, of Liverpool, is still proceeding. Mr. Kelly conducts his own case, and sorely tries the patience of the court. His cross-examination of his wife lasted two days, and in support of his case read letters which he addressed to his wife, to show that he treated her with consideration and kindness. One of these epistles, beginning, "Whom Julius Cæsar was slain in the Capitol," completely upset the gravity of the court, and for a moment provoked a good deal of laughter on account of their peculiar language and style. The differences between the husband and the wife were considerably widened by a quarrel which Mr. Kelly had with his only son, caused by the youth failing to please some books on the library shelves to his father's satisfaction. To show how badly he had been used by this son, he read badly he had been used by this son, Mr. Kelly read in court this passage from the young man's diary; "I went into the study, and the governor asked me what I wanted? I said the governor asked me what I wanted? I said nothing, and stopped." "Thus," said Mr. Kelly, with horror, "my son not only spoke of me as the 'governor,' but in a slang expression, said he stopped."—*Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 3rd.*

CHINESE AND NUBIAN BEAUTIES.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

A project, it seems, is on foot for converting the Colosseum in Regent's Park into an opera-house. There is at least a grandeur of conception in the plans of the new theatrical establishment as described in the *Observer*. In the first place, it is to be the biggest in the world, bigger even than the Grand Opera of Paris, the area of the stage being 64 feet by 100 feet, the audit'rium 110 feet by 103 feet, and height of the building over the pit 84 feet. Instead of alighting at the outer doors of the opera-house, visitors will be admitted in their carriages into a conservatory or winter garden, "kept at a vernal temperature during the colder months by heated air, and filled with beautiful plants and flowers, among which are interspersed statues." Self-acting doors will open to receive the carriages, and afterwards close when the inner doors are open, so that every possibility of draught may be prevented. During the entr'actes visitors will "circulate freely through a fairy-like bosquet of flowers and shrubs, shedding the delicious perfumes of the southern climes." The backbone of the age is especially favourable to representations, and here would be an opportunity for indulging it to the greatest extent and in connection with the first ballet in the world." The ball it will include "the most beautiful forms of the most beautiful nations of the earth—the world-famed beauty of the Circassians, Georgians, Mecleons, Peruvians, Nubians, and Chinese." Nubians and Chinese! This is perhaps a slip of the pen, but we may agree with the writer that, apart from beauty, "an ethnological study would be produced entirely original and interesting," especially if the Lord Chamberlain abstained from interference with so purely scientific a form of entertainment of this kind would be just the thing for the Anthropological Society, a space-house is intended primarily for operatic performances in Italian, French, German, or English, to suit the varying tastes and fashions of the day, but it would also be capable of being used for dramatic and even equestrian entertainments.

THREE FAMOUS FILLIES.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

Within the last few years there have been three fillies which have performed wonders at two years of age: Achievement was the heroine of 1866, Lady Elizabeth of 1867, and Sunshine of 1869. A comparison of their performances may be interesting, and to be reminded how two of them belied, one partially and the other altogether, the promise of their earliest doings, may serve to prevent over-confidence in the present favourite from being misplaced. Achievement, a brown filly by Stockwell out of Paradigm, and so own sister to Lord Lyon, winner of the two thousand, of the Derby, and of the two thousand, of the Derby, and of the two Doncaster St. Legers, first ran in public on Tuesday, April 21st, 1866, the year of her brother's triple triumph. On that day she won the Beacon Stakes of 2,275 for two-year-olds at Newmarket Craven Meeting. Afterwards she won the Grand Stand Plate of £645 for two year olds at Ascot Spring Meeting; won the Woodcote Stakes of £688 for two year olds at Epsom Summer Meeting; won the Triennial Stakes of £457 for two year olds at Ascot Summer Meeting; won the New Stakes of £760 for two year olds at July Meeting at Newmarket; won the Chesterfield Stakes of £1,339 for two-year-olds at the same meeting; won the Livant Stakes of £1,850 for two-year-olds at Doncaster; won the Champagne Stakes of £1,495 for two-year-olds at Doncaster; won the Imperial Stakes of £760 for two-year-olds at Newmarket October; was second to Pilgrimage in the Middle Park Plate for two-year-olds at the same meeting; won the Criterion Stakes of £1,850 for two-year-olds at Newmarket Second October; was second to the Rake for the Middle Park Plate for two-year-olds at the same meeting; won the Criterion Stakes of £1,850 for two-year-olds at Newmarket Houghton. Lady Elizabeth, a bay filly by Trumpeter out of Miss Bawzer, won the Althorp Park Stakes of £330 for two-year-olds at Northampton; won the Selby Stakes of £1,000 for two-year-olds at the same meeting; won the Salisbury Stakes of £300 for two-year-olds; won the Weston Stakes of £810 for two-year-olds at Bath; was unfortunate in her first race with Orisland the property of Mr. Stanley, in the Prendergast Stakes of £525 at Epsom Summer Meeting; won the New Stakes of £750 for two-year-olds at Ascot; won the Eltham Plate of £1,000 for two-year-olds and the Troy Stakes of £1,100 for two-year-olds at Stockwell; walked over for the Coventry Stakes of £450 for two-year-olds and a Sweepstakes of £50 for two-year old fillies at the same place; won the Rous Memorial Stakes of £1,650 for two year olds at Newmarket; was unplaced for the Middle Park Plate for two-year-olds won by Green Sleeve at Newmarket Second October; and won (8st. 4 lbs. 2 lbs.) a match for 2,000 against Jester (8st. 9 st. 11 lb.) at the same meeting. Sunshine, a bay filly by Thormanby winner of the Derby in 1860) out of Sunbeam (winner of the Doncaster St. Leger in 1858), won the Woodcote Stakes of £860 at Epsom Summer Meeting; won the July Stakes of £1,510 at Newmarket, won the Livant Stakes of £6,990 at Goodwood; won the Black Duck (Post Produce) Stakes of £2,000 at York August Meeting; won the Champagne Stakes of £1,300 at Doncaster; won (8st. 10lbs.) a Sweepstakes of £900 for two-years-olds from her only opponent, Mantilla (8st. 7lbs.) at Newmarket Second October; was second (8st. 13lbs.) by a head to Frivolity (8st. 10lbs.) for the Middle Park Plate at the same meeting; walked over for the Breeders' Foal Stakes of £600 for two-years-olds at the same meeting; walked over for the Troy Stakes of £425 for two years old at Newmarket Houghton; and walked over for a Sweepstakes of £1,000 for two year olds at the same meeting. Achievement, then, ran thirteen races and won eleven and £10,387; Lady Elizabeth ran eleven races and won ten, walked over twice, and won £8,890; and Sunshine ran seven races and won six, walked over three times, and won £7,873. Achievement did well at three years of age and won the Doncaster St. Leger, though she was beaten by Hippia, and ran a dead heat with Hampton Girl for the Oaks; but she collapsed at four years of age. Lady Elizabeth, whether it was that she had been "got at," or that she was possessed of a shy devil, or that she suffered from the contagion of the "plunging fever" in the midst of which she lived, had but a bag of bones to bring to the post for the Derby, which was to have retrieved the fortunes of her unhappy maternal owner, and went from bad to worse. Nevertheless, to be seen what is so the end of Sunshine; and it can be said in her favour that she does not live up to her name in a moral atmosphere as that which surrounded Lady Elizabeth, that she is not persecuted by the whip of Trumpeter's daughter, and, as appears from the details of her career, she has not been made so much the cat of an other Achievement or Lady Elizabeth. It is noticeable that the Middle Park Plate was fatal to all three, though Achievement had already received a check in the race for the Chesterfield Stakes; but it is also noticeable that the winner of the Middle Park Plate became bound not to win the Derby. The Rake and Green Sleeve were nowhere, Pero Gomez somehow got second, and Frivolity is not entered. Next to Frivolity and Hippia came Rosicrucian, who has since been disposed of by Mr. Merry, winter well or *fabuli omen*, go the way of her owner's many favourites, notably Liddington and Belladuna.

POACHING AFFRAY.

An affray with poachers occurred a few days since in the Queen's preserves, near Virginia Water. It appears that shortly after 5 o'clock in the morning a keeper named Foy, and a watcher named Higgs, both employed in the Royal preserves, were out watching in the vicinity of Virginia Water. Hearing guns fired, they separated and went in pursuit. In a short time Higgs saw a man who fired off a gun. Higgs ran towards him, but the man threw down his gun and ran away. Higgs overtook and knocked him down with a stick. The man got up and ran away again, but Higgs managed to knock him down a second time, when he hired Foy to call out that he was being murdered. Higgs accordingly ran to Foy's assistance, leaving the man of whom he had been in pursuit on the ground. As he approached he observed three men attacking Foy, and one of them deliberately levelled a gun at him. Another called out, "Shoot the——," and at the same moment the gun was discharged. Foy had become faint with the ill-treatment he had received, and as the gun was fired his head fortunately fell on one side and his life was saved, the contents of the gun having gone through his hat and his hair by the side of his head. But for the circumstance of his head having fallen on his side, he must inevitably dropping from faintness, he must inevitably have been killed upon the spot. The poachers then set upon Higgs and Foy with their guns, beating them in the most savage manner, and left them insensible on the ground. On recovering they managed to get home, but have been unable to give a complete account of the affair. Inspector Gray, of the Surrey constabulary, Inspector Mundy, and Sergeant Warwick, of the Berks constabulary, and Mr. Davis, superintendent of Windsor borough police, received information of the outrage, and have since been engaged in making inquiries. The scene of the affray was searched, and a gun picked up and stock, and also a gun not broken, were found. Information was afterwards obtained which led to the apprehension of three men, one of whom has been positively identified, but the latter keepers in their present weak state

RESTING CASE.
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her husband, the Rev. Jo
d, is still proceeding. Mr.
ge case, and scarcely tries
court. His cross-examin-
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or to place some books on the
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eloped." "Thus," said Mr.
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, but in a slang expression.
Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 3rd.

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Mall Gazette.]
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and flowers, among which are
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Newmarket Houghton. Lady Elizabeth,
lly by Trumpeter out of Miss
won the Alfred Park Stakes of £630
year-olds at Northampton; won the
es of £55 for two-year-olds at the
; won the Salisbury Stakes of £390
ear-olds; won the Weston Stakes
for two-year-olds at Bath; won
dead heat with Grimston) the
old Stakes of £950 at Epsom
Meeting; won the New Stakes of £750
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£1,830 for two year-olds and the Troy
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at Goodwood; won the Black Duck (Post
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Extracts.

BRITON MARRIES CHINESE.

(From Punch's Brittany. By the Member Hunt.)

The Kernevotes table is one of the most curious Breton characters. He usually is a long-backed, pigeon-chested, squinting dwarf, with long lank red locks. He is a spiteful scandal-monger, an artful flatterer, and a brazen-faced liar. The men despise the no-madic tailor on account of his domestic occupations; but the women pet the squinting dwarf, for he tickles their ears with broad double entendres, and buys, in addition to all his other employments, the purveyor of husbands. Should a Kernevote think of getting married, he commissions the tailor to propose to some young woman. The dwarf prowls round the house where the girl lives, and must he happens to meet her, and he begins by bowing and smiling, and trying not to squint, and by assuring the maiden that their meeting is quite fortuitous. "And how are the crops this year?" he continues, taking her hand and smoothing it. "Really, my dear, you have enchanting cows!" "Is the yield much milk to the living pressure of your skinny little fingers?" &c., &c. Then he adroitly turns the conversation, and mounts the man whose suit he has come to urge. "He is such a fine man, my pretty," says the tailor. "He ought to have some money, too, in his chest, and I know he must have, oh ever so many new shirts! He can sing most sweetly, and his lips are soft as the softest velvet in the King's palace. All day dear, you should see him on Sunday in his violet coat. Then he looks superbly divine! he looks like an angel come to bless you, my pretty, and make your life blissful for ever and ever!" The dwarf adds much more that will be thinks, help to tempt the girl to accept the offer. "Dear me, their wedded life will be strewn with thornless roses! they will have just as many children as she wishes, and moreover they will always be happy, and rich, and they will live in a most wonderfully gorgeous palace of golden bliss!" And the poor girl, dazzled by the squinting tailor's eloquence, falters, "Ask my father and my mother," and runs away to build castles, which tower up into the clouds, but which, alas! have their foundations but in the glory of a fine setting sun. For the Kernevote women a wedded life is a life of toil, of hardship, and slavery. She knows it. She knows that when the silver ring fetters her to by to a husband, a stern iron mastery will close over her existence, and she will never be permitted a reaction to bear children and drudge, and yet she accepts the thraldom and the dire misery rather than live and die a maiden. If the girl's parents approve the suitor, they appeal to Jay for the further consideration of the matter. On that occasion the tailor wears one red stocking and one violet stocking, and is called Barzalan, in honor of his high office as jester of the Red of Broom. He consults the suitor, who is accompanied by his nearest relation to the house, and introduces him to the girl and her family. After a few words of salutation, the bridegroom sings the married man's comedy, and gaiety of single bliss with the bridegroom sings the married man's comthe bridegroom sings the married man's comthe bridegroom sings the married man's comthe bridegroom sings the married man's com-

His solemn words, I will. Their melancholy thoughts soon find utterance in song. First, the bridegroom sings the married man's complaint. Once, when she was young, and all my pleasures!" The bride then sings her complaint. Once, when she was young, she had a heart she would not have sold for gold, not for silver. But, alas! she has given it away; alas! she has placed it where there is neither joy nor pleasure, where there are sorrows and sufferings instead. "Ribbons for the fêtes and the pardons, young maidens," she sings; "but as for me, I may no longer go to them. . . . You see, young maidens, I am but a servant now, for I am married. Adieu, my sweet friends; for ever, adieu!" It would be difficult to describe the effect these two complaints have on the guests. A sudden gloom descends on the assembled people. They do not speak, they do not move; but their faces have an inexpressibly sad expression, and they blow grow sudder, and more despairing, and still sadder, until the women sob aloud and the men turn away with a hard groan. "Fifteen sous pay for as many hours' work," the men sous pay for as many hours' work," the men sous pay for as many hours' work," the men